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Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Withdrawn-Currently amended) A method for an early diagnosis of cancer in a subject comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a fecal sample from said subject;
- ii) treating said sample to obtain a feces-derived microorganism sample;
- iii) identifying in the microorganism sample one or more types of microorganisms contained therein; and
- (iv) determining for each of said microorganisms its relative fraction from the total count of microorganisms in said sample, the relative fractions being indicative of the presence or absence of cancer in said subject.

Claim 2. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said subject is a human subject.

Claim 3. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said microorganisms are isolated by colonies formation on selective culture mediums.

Claim 4. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said relative fraction of each of said microorganisms is determined by calculating the percentage of said microorganism from the total, count of microorganisms in the same or corresponding sample.

Claim 5. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said microorganism are bacteria.

Claim 6. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 5, wherein said bacteria are Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria.

Claim 7. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 6, wherein said Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria is of a genus selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Klebsiella*, *Yersinia*, *Enterobacter*, *Hemophilus*, *Gardnerella* and *Pasteurella*.

Claim 8. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 7, wherein said bacteria is *E. coli*.

Claim 9. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 8, wherein *E. coli* coliform is isolated from said, fecal sample by culturing the feces derived sample of bacteria on a culture medium selective for *E. coli*.

Claim 10. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 9, wherein the culture medium is selected from the group consisting of McConkey agar and m-Endo agar.

Claim 11. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 5, wherein said bacteria are Gram-positive bacteria.

Claim 12. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 11, wherein said Gram-positive bacteria is of a genus selected from the group consisting of *Staphylococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Streptococcus*, and *Lactococcus*.

Claim 13. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The method of claim 12, wherein, said bacteria is *Streptococcus bovis*, ~~and/or~~ *Enterococcus sp* or both.

Claim 14. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 13, wherein *Enterococci* coliform is isolated from said fecal sample by culturing the feces-derived sample of bacteria on a culture medium

selective for Enterococcus.

Claim 15. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 14, wherein said culture medium is selected from the group consisting of Slanetz-Bartley agar and Bile-esculined-azide agar.

Claims 16 - 35 (Cancelled)

Claim 36. (Withdrawn-Currently amended) A method for an early diagnosis of cancer comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a fecal sample from said subject;
- ii) treating said sample to obtain a feces-derived microorganism sample;
- iii) identifying in the microorganism sample at least one type of microorganism capable of expressing in a healthy subject L-asparaginase II (L-PAR II); and
- iv) determining level of expression of L-PAR II or level of activity of L-PAR II, said level is indicative of the presence or absence of cancer cells in said subject.

Claim 37. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 36, wherein said fecal sample is a human fecal sample.

Claim 38. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 36, wherein said treatment includes removal of undesired contamination from said fecal sample to obtain an uncontaminated feces-derived bacteria sample.

Claim 39. (Withdrawn.) The method of claim 36, wherein said microorganisms are isolated from the feces-derived bacteria sample by colonies formation on selective culture plates.

Claim 40. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The method of claim 36, wherein said microorganisms

capable of expressing L-PAR II is ~~E. coli~~ E. coli.

Claim 41. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 36, wherein low levels of expression of L-PAR II or of activity of L-PAR II, indicate the presence of cancer cells in said subject.

Claim 42. (Currently Amended) A method for diagnosis of cancer in a subject comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a fecal sample from said subject;
- ii) treating said fecal sample to obtain a feces-derived bacteria sample therefrom;
- iii) identifying in the feces-derived bacteria sample one or more types of bacteria; and
- iv) determining for each of said one or more types of bacteria its relative fraction from the a total count of bacteria in said feces-derived bacteria sample or in a corresponding second bacteria sample obtained in same manner from an additional fecal sample from said subject.
- v) isolating bacteria of said one or more types from said feces-derived bacteria sample or said second bacteria sample;
- vi) preparing a diagnostic sample containing bacteria of the one or more types isolated, the fraction of each of the one or more types of bacteria in said diagnostic sample corresponds corresponding to the relative fraction thereof in the fecal sample, as determined in step (iv).
- vii) interacting said diagnostic sample with cancer cells for a time period sufficient to detect lysis of said cancer cells by said diagnostic sample, thereby determining for said fecal sample a tumor cell necrosis index (TCNI); and
- viii) diagnosing said subject as having or not having cancer in accordance with the TCNI value determined in step (vii).

Claim 43. (Currently Amended) A method for diagnosis of cancer in a subject comprising

the steps of:

- i) providing a fecal sample from said subject;
- ii) treating said fecal sample to obtain a feces-derived bacteria sample

therefrom;

- iii) identifying in the feces-derived bacteria sample more than one type of bacteria; and
- iv) determining for each of said more than, one type of bacteria its relative fraction, from ~~the~~ a total count of bacteria in said feces-derived bacteria sample or in a corresponding second bacteria sample obtained in same manner from an additional fecal sample from said subject;
- v) isolating bacteria of said more than one type from said feces-derived bacteria sample or said second bacteria sample;
- vi) preparing a diagnostic sample containing bacteria of the more than one type isolated, the fraction of each of the more than one type of bacteria types in said diagnostic sample corresponds corresponding to the relative fraction thereof in the fecal sample as determined in step (iv);
- vii) interacting said diagnostic sample with cancer cells for a time period sufficient to detect lysis of said cancer cells by said diagnostic sample, thereby determining for said fecal sample a tumor cell necrosis index (TCNI); and
- viii) diagnosing said subject as having or not having cancer in accordance with the TCNI value determined in step (vii).

Claim 44. (Currently Amended) ~~A method according to claim~~ The method of Claim 42, wherein said bacteria are feces-derived bacteria.

Claim. 45. (Currently Amended) ~~A method according to claim~~ The method of Claim 44, wherein said feces-derived bacteria are selected from the group consisting of E. coli, Streptococcus Boies, and Enterococcus sp.

Claim 46. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 42, wherein said fecal sample is a human fecal

sample.

Claim 47. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 46, wherein said treatment include removal of contamination from said fecal sample to obtain an uncontaminated feces-derived bacteria sample.

Claim 48. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 42, wherein said bacteria are isolated by colonies formation on selective culture mediums.

Claim 49. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 42, wherein said relative fraction of each of said bacteria types is determined by calculating the percentage of said bacteria type from the total count of bacteria in the same bacteria sample.

Claim 50. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 42, wherein said bacteria are Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria.

Claim 51. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 50, wherein said Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria is of a genus selected from the group consisting of *Escherichia*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Klebsiella*, ~~*Yersinia*~~, *Yersinia*, *Enterobacter*, *Hemophilus*, *Gardnerella* and *Pasteurella*.

Claim 52. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 51, wherein said bacteria is ~~*E. coli*~~ *E. coli*.

Claim 53. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 52, wherein said ~~*E. coli*~~ *E. coli* is isolated from said fecal sample by culturing the feces-derived sample of bacteria on a culture medium selective for ~~*E. coli*~~ *E. coli*.

Claim 54. (Previously Presented.) The method of Claim 53, wherein the culture medium is selected from the group consisting of MacConkey agar and m-Endo agar.

Claim 55. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 49, wherein said bacteria are Gram-positive bacteria.

Claim 56. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 55, wherein said Gram-positive bacteria is of a genus selected from the group consisting of Staphylococcus, Enterococcus, Streptococcus, and Lactococcus,

Claim 57. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim. 56, wherein said bacterial is *Streptococcus bovis* and/or *Enterococcus* *sp.* *Enterococcus sp.* or both.

Claim 58. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 57, wherein Enterococci coliform is isolated from said fecal sample by culturing the feces-derived sample of bacteria on a culture medium selective for Enterococcus.

Claim 59. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim. 58, wherein said culture medium is selected from the group consisting of Slanetz-Bartley agar and Bile-esculine-azid-agar.

Claim 60. (Cancelled)

Claim 61. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 60 42, wherein said ~~standard culture of cancer cells~~ are a culture of cancer cells with an ~~has the~~ accession No. ATCC HTB-22 (MCF7).

Claim 62. (Currently Amended.) The method of Claim 42, wherein said ~~mixture~~ diagnostic sample is interacted with the cancer cells for a time period sufficient to determine ~~the~~ an extent of interaction between the bacteria and the cancer cells.

Claim 63. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 62, wherein ~~the~~ a number of interacted and/or

non-interacted cancer cells present at the end of said time period is determined based on which a tumor cell necrosis index (TCN) is calculated.